

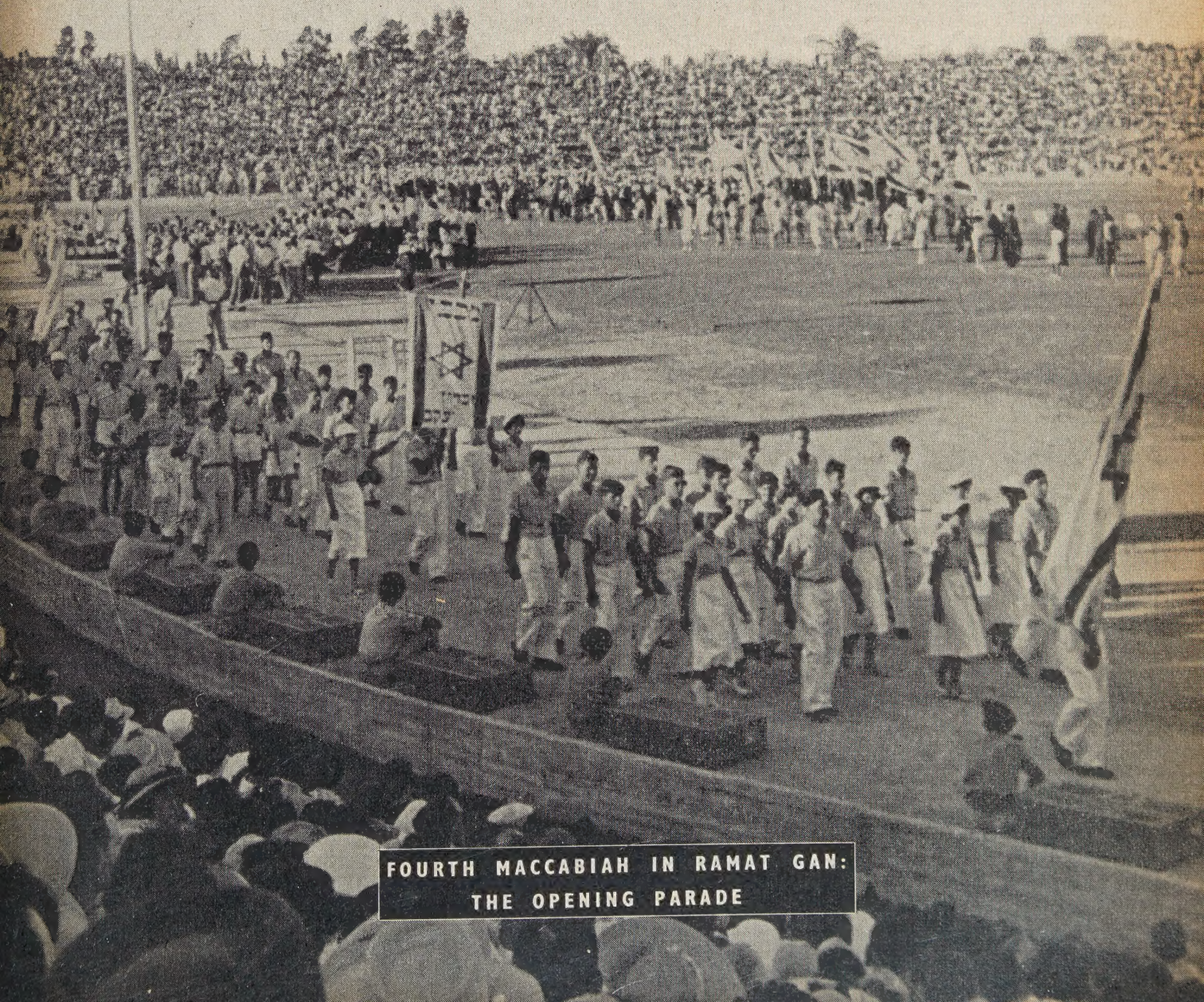
# JEWISH OBSERVER

AND  
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. II, No. 40

OCTOBER 2, 1953

Sixpence



FOURTH MACCABIAH IN RAMAT GAN:  
THE OPENING PARADE



## JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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- Cover Picture shows the ceremonial parade — the opening of the Fourth Maccabiah in the Ramat Gan Stadium.

—International News Photo.

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# THE WEEK

## BRITISH SUPPORT FOR BENNIKE

With reports of a prospective settlement of the Suez problem prominently in the foreground, events in the Middle East have been in a state of transition; but there was much else to provoke speculation in a week in which—

- ¶ Talks between Britain and Egypt drew to a close, with the outcome still uncertain;
- ¶ the Huleh dispute gathered momentum—Britain intervened in support of the order requesting stoppage of work on the drainage scheme and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett saw General Bennike after a Cabinet meeting endorsed his trenchant reply to the U.N. Chief of Staff's directive to Israel;
- ¶ repercussions of Sharett's outspoken comment on Israel's foreign relations came from the Arab world;
- ¶ a charge that Israel had occupied parts of the truce line with Egypt after "an attack" in the El Auja desert region was made at a press conference in Cairo by Major Salah Salem, the Egyptian Minister of National Guidance;
- ¶ the trial of Egypt's ex-Premier Abdel Hadi and other politicians opened in Cairo and created rumblings of a one-party state in Egypt;
- ¶ the Maccabiah Games ended in Israel on Tuesday with a ceremony at Ramat Gan Stadium;
- ¶ in Frankfurt, Germany, 75-year-old Professor Martin Buber accepted a German "1953 Peace Prize" in the presence of the Federal President Theodor Heuss and other leading Bonn Government representatives.

## SYRIAN CHARGES

### BRITAIN INTERVENES

The British Government intervened on Tuesday to support General Bennike when the British Ambassador in Tel Aviv informed the Israel Foreign Ministry that the British Government supports the action of the U.N. Truce Chief of Staff in requesting Israel to interrupt work on the Jordan diversion pending an agreement with Syria.

The British Ambassador in Damas-



Miss Angela Buxton leading the parade before winning the women's singles lawn-tennis title at the Maccabiah in Israel.

cus, at the same time, informed the Syrian Premier that this step had been taken by the British Government and advised the Syrian Government to seek a peaceful solution.

In Jerusalem, the Israel Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett, had another meeting with General Bennike. The Israel Minister wished to give additional information to the U.N. Truce Chief following a special session of the Israel Cabinet on Sunday. Bennike undertook to study the new information and meet with Sharett again shortly.

(Sharett's Memorandum to Bennike—see page 5).

**Israel Reserve Called-up:** Meanwhile it was announced by an Israel Army spokesman that Israel Army reservists will be recalled to take part in autumn manoeuvres which begin this week and continue until mid-November. Reuter reports from Tel Aviv that there is some speculation whether the manoeuvres are connected with the present dispute between Syria and Israel over the diversion of the Jordan river for a hydro-electric project. But it is pointed out the manoeuvres were fixed before the dispute began.

The Army spokesman said the war games would test operational and tactical problems as well as the endurance of



the troops. An important feature of the manoeuvres would be testing the combined Army, Navy and Air Force co-ordination. British-made jet aircraft and parachute troops would also take part.

**Latest Developments:** In a cable from Jerusalem on Tuesday, our correspondent reports that while Foreign Minister Sharett continues discussions with Ben-nike, the work and drainage in the Huleh area has been stepped up; additional heavy equipment—a special rock-earth remover and a dredger are constantly at work.

Speculation is rife in Israel as to what counter-action Syria might be able to take. All are agreed that diversion of the Baniyas river is almost impossible as Syria lacks the heavy equipment to bore through the Bashan Hills.

The only alternative left to the Syrians is to re-route the river into the Mediterranean thus depriving themselves of a vital means of irrigation.

**Israel responds to Jordan Feelers:** Meanwhile, *a'Diffa*, the Old City daily paper, carries a report submitted to the Jordan Cabinet by the Director of the Jordan Land Survey Department. This states that "it would be in Jordan's interest to use Lake Tiberias as a reservoir for the Yarmuk waters."

Official Israel sources have reacted to this feeler positively intimating that the Israeli Government is willing to alter the Jordan river scheme to meet the needs of the Jordan Kingdom.

**Washington advice?:** Although the nature of Tuesday's conversations have not been disclosed, dispatches from Washington published in the Israeli papers speak of "American pressure" on Israel to stop work on the diversion.

## SUEZ ON THE BRINK

The Suez agreement hove into sight this week to the accompaniment of the crashing of clichés. According to Reuter "most authoritative sources" in Cairo, said it was round the corner; the gaps had been closed, the gulf had been bridged, the differences had been overcome, the obstacles to agreement had been removed, said other reports.

But it was not as simple as the London papers made out on the strength of a champagne cocktail-party thrown by a well-known oriental potentate at the weekend. According to him, and his echoes in the London press, all that remained outstanding was the problem of clothing the 4,000 British technicians who are to remain in the Canal zone; should they be in uniform or in mufti?

**Old Plan Jettisoned:** In fact, the posi-

tion is rather different and somewhat more complicated. The position of the two sides can be said to be like this: "an agreement is nearer than it has been for years—if the outstanding differences are settled; if they are not settled, and this remains a possibility, then agreement is as far off as ever."

In this connection attention has been drawn to a central point at issue which has, strangely enough, completely disappeared from the public commentaries and semi-official leakages which have accompanied the Robertson dinner parties in Cairo:—

¶ The question of a Middle East Defence Organisation based on Suez, which led to the breakdown of the 1951 talks, has been shrouded in discretion.

¶ In fact, the Four-Power Plan for the Joint Anglo-American-Turkish-French-Egyptian defence base on the Canal zone has been silently jettisoned during the informal preliminary conversations.

**Collective Security included out:** In place of this there has been so far nothing but the old-fashioned two-power arrangement between Egypt and Great Britain. There has been a tacit agreement by the two sides that the British will not insist on introducing their Nato colleagues into the discussions, while the Egyptians will not insist on bringing in their Arab partners or the Arab Collective Security

Pact. The Egyptians seem to share the British view that while the Arab Collective Security Pact has recently gained in organisational solidity, it still lacks actual effectiveness as a military factor.

The problem of the defence organisation for the Middle East—the burning issue of old negotiations in recent years—has thus not yet been tackled. What is at stake in the Anglo-Egyptian talks in Cairo is so far only the purely British aspect of evacuation. What is to happen afterwards to Middle East Defence is still undecided. The Cairo negotiations have to be seen in this perspective.

## EGYPT-ISRAEL

### "MOST SERIOUS INCIDENT YET"

The Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Major Saleh Salem, announced at a hurriedly called press conference over lunch in Cairo on Tuesday, that Israeli forces had occupied parts of no-man's land along the Egypt-Israel truce line after launching an attack in the El Auja region on Monday night.

Foreign and Egyptian correspondents had come to the Conference thinking it would deal with the Anglo-Egyptian canal talks. Instead, Salem announced "the most serious Israeli aggression against Egypt since the end of hostilities."

He added that the area was considered "no-man's land" and neither Egypt nor



An Israeli border patrol rounds-up Arab infiltrators.



Israel was supposed to occupy it or carry out any military activities. "This is a neutral area where the Armistice Commission holds its meetings."

**Egypt ready to act:** He charged that the Israeli forces set up some fortifications inside the area, which is close to the Egyptian border. "Egypt knows quite well what she has to do in such circumstances. We are ready to overcome any obstacle in our way."

Israel never missed an opportunity to invoke the provisions of the Rhodes Armistice Agreements, Salem continued, yet today she was the one to violate it. Asked by reporters if Egypt was prepared to resist the Israeli action by force if necessary, he snapped: "We know what we will do and I am not going to say anything more for the time being."

**New Settlement Near Zone:** El Auja is in the Negev Desert no-man's land commanding a position overlooking the Egyptian truce lines. The Jewish Agency recently established a new settlement near the demilitarised zone.

### ABU GHOSH ORDER

An order nisi was issued on Monday by the Jerusalem High Court ordering the Inspector-General of the Israel police and military commander of the Jerusalem area to show the cause why four Abu Ghosh notables should not be allowed to return to their homes. The courtroom, crowded with villagers, heard Tamir, who was representing the petitioners, attack the banishment decision, accusing the authorities of being influenced not by security considerations, but by the exigencies of land transfer.



Israel Police Chief Sacher.

## PEACE PRIZE

### MARTIN BUBER RECEIVES 1953 GERMAN AWARD

The 1953 Peace Prize founded by an association of German publishers and booksellers was conferred on Professor Martin Buber, of the University of Jerusalem, at an impressive ceremony in the historic Paulskirche at Frankfurt last Sunday.

Among those present were Professor Heuss, the President of the Republic, Herr Georg Zinn, Chief Minister of Hessen, and President of the Bundersrat, and Sir Stanley Unwin, President of the International Publishers' Association. The 1951 prize was awarded to Dr. Albert Schweitzer, and that for 1952 to Professor Romano Guardini. The prize carries with it a grant of 10,000 marks.

For many years before 1933 Professor Buber lectured in comparative religion in the University of Frankfurt, and at the ceremony the chief burgomaster, Dr. Kolb, recalled the debt which the city owed to its former fellow citizen. The overwhelming majority of Germans had, Dr. Kolb said, spurned the foul doctrines and atrocious deeds of past years, and were striving sincerely towards a new humanity.

In the citation, which was read by Dr. Arthur Georgi, Professor Buber was described as "the genuine human being, the guardian and moulder of a humanity which permeates all life, the interpreter of the mission of his people, the dialogistic thinker, the theologian, and the teacher."

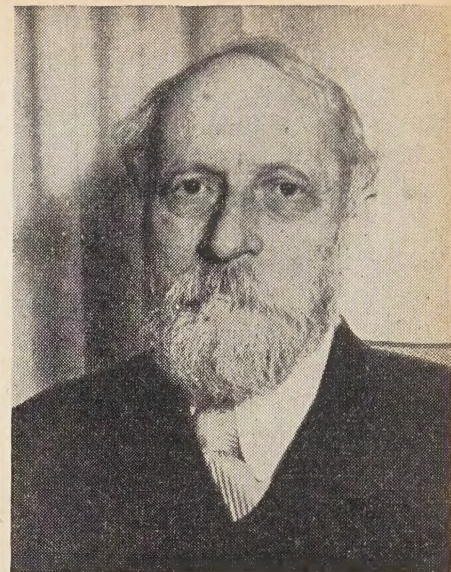
**"Crisis of Confidence":** In his address in reply, Professor Buber said that the award of the prize and his own thanks for it were to be understood as a joint demonstration of the common war of German and Jew against inhumanity.

**Why I Accepted:** Explaining his motives for accepting the award, Buber referred with impassioned indignation to the frightfulness of the Nazi extermination of Jews. Those who had murdered millions of his fellow-Jews had removed themselves from the human dimension to a sphere of monstrous inhumanity wholly inconceivable to him.

"Who am I that I should presume to forgive?" he said.

But he did not condemn. Thinking of the German people in the days of Auschwitz and Treblinka, he recalled the great number who knew of the horrors but did nothing about them. Yet knowing the weakness of man, he could not condemn them for refusing to become martyrs.

There had, however, been Germans



Philosopher Martin Buber—"who am I that I should presume to forgive?"

who had refused to carry out the orders of the murderers, who revolted against them and preferred death or suicide to conformity. For these men and women he felt nothing but reverence and love.

## MACCABIAH

### BRITISH SUCCESSES IN INTERNATIONAL GAMES

Jewish athletes from Britain scored some notable successes last week in the World Maccabiah in Tel Aviv, notably the winning of the women's singles lawn-tennis title by Miss Angela Buxton, the young Middlesex County player, who defeated Miss Anita Kanter, sixth-ranking United States player by 6-3 and 6-4; the bantam-weight weight-lifting championship won by Allan Conway with a press, snatch and jerk of 545.6 pounds, and the lightweight championship won by Ben Helfot, with a similar lift of 672.5 pounds; the retention by Allan Jay, the London fencer, of the individual épée title with seven victories and no defeats; in swimming, Miss Judy Grossman of Cardiff won the women's 100 metres backstroke in the record time of 25.9 seconds, and the British women's team won the 4 x 100 metres free-style relay title in 5 minutes 32.8 seconds.

**Team Events:** Winners of team events on Monday, with British places, were:

Soccer: Israel first, Britain third; Basketball: United States first, Britain seventh; Waterpolo: South Africa first, Britain fourth; Swimming: women's 4 x 100 metres relay, Britain first; men's 4 x 100 metres relay, United States first, Britain fifth.



# MIDDLE EAST

## HULEH

### SHARETT'S LETTER TO BENNIKE

An order by General Vagn Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff in Palestine, that Israel should stop work on the Huleh drainage scheme was the subject of a strong reply by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett last Thursday.

Ruling on the latest Syrian protest against the draining of Huleh, General Bennike said:

- ¶ the ownership of the land being drained was in doubt;
- ¶ the diversion of water from the river Jordan might reduce its level and affect Syrian water-mills;
- ¶ the new Huleh canal might give Israel "strategic advantages" contrary to the armistice agreement.

**Bennike at Variance With U.N.:** Sharett's reply (which took the form of a 2,500 word memorandum) said that Bennike's views appeared to be "at marked variance" with the position maintained by the U.N. It quoted an authoritative comment by Dr. Ralph Bunche, made in June, 1949, when he was acting-



Commander-in-Chief Shishekly—all leave cancelled for the Syrian Army.

Mediator, that the United Nations "will ensure that the demilitarised zone will not be a vacuum or wasteland."

It also pointed out that Syria's insistent opposition to the peaceful development work had at no time been endorsed by the U.N., and that the points at issue were fully examined three years ago by the then Chief of Staff, General Riley, and the Security Council. The conclusions reached then had been accepted as the basis of all development projects in the demilitarised zone, and drainage work had since proceeded with full concurrence of the U.N.

**Riley's Definition:** In May, 1951, at a session of the Security Council, General Riley defined U.N. concern in the Huleh project as limited to where it might involve Arab refugee land in the demilitarised zone, the Sharett letter pointed out. Riley had also said that under the Armistice Agreement the U.N. was charged with the normal restoration of civilian life. The Huleh project was a matter which affected neither Syria nor the U.N., but only the thirty, forty or fifty Arabs who owned the approximately seven or eight acres of land in the demilitarised zone, General Riley had said.

Other points made in the Israeli letter are that:

- ¶ full care has been taken to ensure that drainage work should not impinge on private Arab land nor curtail irrigation water for land-owners and cultivators in the demilitarised zone;
- ¶ the project did not involve Arab-owned land in the Huleh area, nor will it do so in the future;
- ¶ no claims had ever previously been made by U.N. representatives or Syrians that water from the Jordan is required for the operation of mills on the Syrian bank. Two mills shown to Bennike had not been in operation for years. Moreover, the canal leading to these mills branched off above the point at which the Israeli canal was being dug so that the diversion of water could not possibly affect the mills;
- ¶ Syria's claim that the Huleh drainage scheme would confer military advantages upon Israel was rejected by the former U.N. Chief of Staff as invalid;
- ¶ the Israel Government contests the Syrian charge that the rights of



Chief-of-Staff Makleff—manoeuvres for Israel Army.

Arabs in the area had been infringing, upholds the private rights of Israel interests, and fails to see any justification for interrupting the peaceful, constructive work in the demilitarised zone;

- ¶ a serious view is taken of the open threats of the Syrian Government.

**Syria Cancels Leave?:** Arab radio reports last Saturday said that Syria has cancelled all leave for its armed forces and that troops were massing on the Israel border.

Damascus radio also reported that Syrians had begun work in diverting the waters of the Banias river, a small tributary of the Jordan.

An emergency meeting of the Israel Cabinet was held on Sunday, and last Friday the Israel Foreign Minister saw the British and French Ambassadors and the American Chargé d'Affaires.

## SHARETT

### ARAB REPERCUSSIONS

The Israel Foreign Minister's outspoken review of Israel's relations with the U.S., Egypt and the Arab minority



(see this page last week) coincided with a turning point in Egypt's domestic and foreign policy, reports Robert Gee, our special Middle East Correspondent.

Though no official comment was available from Egyptian Government quarters, the review came against a background of:

- ¶ a more sober outlook on the Jerusalem problem by Egyptian Government quarters;
- ¶ a rapprochement between Egypt and the U.S. in contrast to Sharett's forecast of possible complications in relations between the U.S. and Israel;
- ¶ closer concentration of the Egyptian Government on internal security matters.

Sharett's review was prominently pub-

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*Naguib smiles—is Suez in the bag?*

lished by *Al Ahram* and other Egyptian newspapers without comment, but on the eve of the Sharett speech *Akher Lahza*, the Cairo weekly, carried an important statement by "an official source".

**Shukeiry reproved:** It noted that "no changes have occurred in the position between Jordan and Israel" on the Jerusalem front. "Consequently, recent rumours about Jewish preparations to seize the Holy City are exaggerations out of all proportions."

There was only one thing to it: "Israel has not given up the intention of making Jerusalem her capital in place of Tel Aviv."

The absence of more serious incidents on the Jerusalem sector seems to have defeated the propaganda campaign launched prior to the Arab League meeting last August: that Israel was preparing for the armed annexation of the Holy City.

It is against the organisers of that campaign—Ahmed Shukeiry, the Arab League's Assistant Secretary-General, and the men behind him—that the Egyptian press rebuff has thus been directed.

**Aid for Jordan—second thoughts:** Meanwhile other reports suggest that both Egypt and Iraq are having second

thoughts on the Political Committee resolution promising arms and £500,000 funds to help Jordan strengthen her National Guards.

Observers in Cairo forecast, on the other hand, a period of increasing American sympathy for Egypt's "peaceful efforts". After meeting nine American Congressmen on September 19, General Naguib himself hinted at more concrete results of this Egypto-American idyll.

## EGYPT

### NO NEW ARMS AVAILABLE

The freak storms of late summer are back in the Nile Valley and with them a tense and oppressive atmosphere. Thousands of gruesome posters hastily pasted on the walls cry: "Rumours, lies, conspiracies!"

This is Egypt fighting a new kind of psychological warfare—the Rumour War, *Robert Gee reports.*

**How it began:** Rumours are nothing new in Egypt but the August campaign exceeded all known proportions. It was well organised and clever. As far as I can ascertain it started with a joke. An official at one of the Western Embassies in Cairo was told that a new government-sponsored newspaper would have its first issue in October. He asked his Egyptian informant rather humorously: "Do you think your government will last that long?"

The story was all over town, and before any one knew what was happening half of Egypt was frightened out of their wits while others beamed with joy as rumour followed rumour in a fantastic procession.

Topping them all was a story that the Army would revolt on September 4; that Colonels Sadat and Mohieddin, both members of the Revolutionary Council, had been arrested; that the Moslem Brotherhood would be dissolved.

Annoying and harmful though such daily doses of gossip may have been, they were hardly a good enough reason to provoke the latest outbreak of sound and fury. In fact, the real issue facing Egypt this month on the domestic front is whether the people trust in the integrity of their Government.

**The Blueprint:** Sweeping changes and transfers have been completed this month in the country's administration, police, civil service and teaching staff.

The re-organisation, probably one of the boldest administrative operations for thirty years, is aimed at providing the country with an efficient apparatus capable of putting into effect the ambitious



projects drafted by Neguib's men for Egypt's rehabilitation.

It gave rise to much dissatisfaction among the tens of thousands affected by the changes. This prepared the ground for the controversy which ravages Egypt today.

**The new pattern:** It has been noticed for some time that each major development in Egypt is accompanied by a similar set of attendant circumstances:

The pattern is something like this:

1. A drastic administrative move is preceded by a vigorous denouncement of the opposition;
2. arrests and subsequent trials;
3. a step forward by the Revolution;
4. a period of consolidation.

Thus:—

The Agrarian Reform announced on September 8, 1952, was preceded by the fall of Aly Maher's Cabinet, mass arrests of old time politicians and execution of two workers accused of instigating the Kfar All Dawar riots.

The Dissolution of Political Parties on January 16 this year was accompanied by the establishment of a Commission to draft Egypt's new Constitution, the discovery of a plot to stage disturbances at a national rally, arrests and trials.

The Proclamation of the Republic on May 18 was preceded by the discovery of a monarchist plot, establishment of a Graft Court and subsequent trials of a score of ex-party politicians and ministers.

**Single Party:** The pattern was partly repeated again on September 16 when the establishment of the Revolutionary Tribunal was accompanied by a vigorous and wordy tirade directed against traitors plotting to overthrow the Government. Arrests and trials followed as a matter of course.

Few Egyptians doubt that the latest development will land Egypt in a single party system under which the Liberation Rally may eventually replace the Revolutionary Council.

The controversy at present centres on two points:

¶ Has the Revolutionary Council been driven into taking these drastic steps by circumstances which left it no option?

¶ Or, have the ex-politicians been framed by Neguib's men for the explicit purpose of providing an opportunity for the realisation of their revolutionary ambitions?

This is the secret of the war on rumour

war—not childish gossip which could be verified overnight. But no one is as yet prepared to give the answer.

**Cotton—no change:** Statistics just released show no improvement in the cotton position though a disaster has been averted. By the end of the season (August 31) Egypt exported 7,100,363 kantars of cotton as against 5,821,474 kantars exported in 1951-52.

After deducting local consumption this leaves  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million kantars of unsold cotton on government hands as compared with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million kantars last year. France was Egypt's best customer in the past season and India supplied most of the badly needed sterling for Egyptian cotton exports.



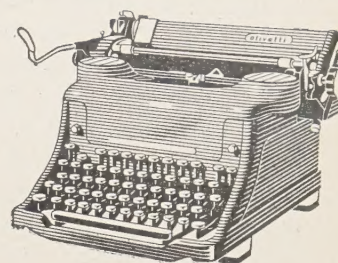
*Mahmoud Riad—one of the arrested thirteen.*

**Stronger Army:** Great difficulties are being experienced by Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in the purchase of arms for the Egyptian Army. Egyptian negotiations for the purchase of arms from abroad have broken down for an inexplicable reason at a moment when contracts were ready for signature.

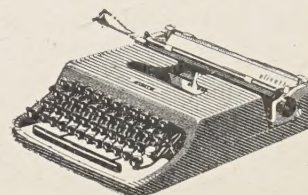
Speaking to his troops at El Arish on September 17, he said: "We must put to good use what we have got for it is not easy to procure new arms. There are two spheres of influence in the world and none will give us anything except on its own conditions. Let us first make the best of what we have in our hands before asking for something else."

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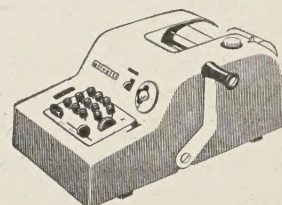
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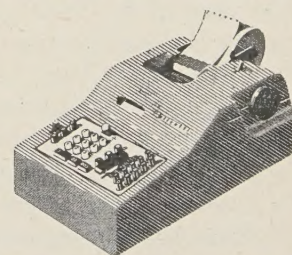
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# COMMENT

## BONN'S BACKROOM BOYS

The relation of Jews and Germans is bound to continue to present difficulties. The strain was eased somewhat by the German Reparations Agreement and by the fading out of the acrimonious debate as to whether or not Germany should be re-armed. The correct attitude of the West German Government towards the remaining Nazi technicians in the Middle East also helped to produce a calmer atmosphere. The restraint shown by the recent World Jewish Congress Assembly in its official references to Germany was symptomatic.

But greater calm in the assessment of the new Germany would be regrettable if it were to lead only to greater complacency towards the course of events inside the Federal Republic. This now calls for rather closer investigation for reasons other than the familiar concern over neo-Nazi trends in Germany, which is usually linked with the recrudescence of some forms of anti-Jewish expression. Both the *World Jewish Congress* and the *Anglo-Jewish Association* have in the past paid particular attention to this development.

The time has now come when the focussing of this German problem for Jews may require some correction. The neo-Nazis on whom so much attention has been lavished have rather faded out; they have lost direct political influence in Bonn and also a good deal of their previous following: Remer, Ramcke, Richter, Dorls and many others are lying low, either in a self-imposed exile or retirement. But their places have not been left vacant. True, no new "Neos" have come to occupy them; in their stead the genuine article, the *pukka* Nazi is returning. But let us be fair: not the crude, noisy, blatant, open Nazi propagandists, but the officers, commanders, diplomats and officials who were never Nazi Party leaders but who—while Nazi power remained unchallenged—served the Nazis with loyalty and efficiency.

That is the real significance of the fuss last week over the premature release of the Lenz-Globke-Gehlen plan.

It is immaterial for the moment whether Chancellor Adenauer accepts these proposals or not; it does not even matter whether the proposed form of control over the press is good or bad; what does matter is that the events in Bonn have lit up vividly the extent to which these servants of the Nazi regime have colonised the Bonn Government machine—"you want the best places, we have them," might well be their motto.

Otherwise, how can one explain the presence at the heart of the Bonn Government of Herr Globke, the brains behind the new plan? He was one of the draughtsmen of the Nuremberg Racial Laws and, later, was responsible for their application in the German-occupied

countries. Or, for that matter of Herr Otto Lenz who appears as the Chancellor's right-hand man and, at the same time, as sponsor of Globke, and the mysterious ex-General Gehlen who worked as head of one of Himmler's counter-espionage organisations. He is reported to have placed many of his colleagues from the Nazi days in key Government posts in Bonn.

What does it all add up to? This: it is only a matter of time before the West German Government joins the game of international diplomacy. The growing German economic interest in the Middle East is already well-known; the urge to send the flag in the wake of business is becoming manifestly stronger in Bonn. For the Bonn backroom-boys the Middle East powder-barrel is just what they have been looking for. It offers endless variations for diplomatic intervention and for fanning the flames in the direction of Israel.

This is one aspect of the latest Bonn commotion that requires close observation and further investigation.

## THE CONTESTED JORDAN

In 1950-51, when the Syrian-Israel conflict over the drainage of the Huleh demilitarised zone was often the principal border issue, a puzzled delegate at the United Nations remarked: "Why all this fuss about a swamp?" Indeed, it is difficult to see any rational objection to so creative and apparently harmless an enterprise as the conversion of malarial swamp land into productive soil and the utilisation of the overflowing Jordan waters for irrigation.

Ideally, if sensible counsels prevailed and there was an Arab-Israel peace, a common plan by Israel, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon to utilise the River Jordan for regional irrigation as envisaged by the Hays Plan would be the obvious solution. But political considerations meanwhile rule out so sensible a contingency.

Therefore Israel pursues its own Huleh drainage scheme, Jordan is working on the development of the Yarmuk, and Syria, it is now reported, is diverting the waters of the River Banias, a small Jordan tributary—one hopes not merely as a political manoeuvre against Israel. These piecemeal enterprises instead of a project engineered on a comprehensive regional level are inevitably wasteful, but it is better that the problem is tackled piecemeal than not at all.

In the existing situation much depends on the experts. If the individual schemes have been designed with genuine consideration for the irrigation requirements of the whole area, it should not be beyond ingenuity for the separate schemes to be joined up when the political atmosphere makes inter-regional co-operation possible. If the United Nations limited its activities to guidance along these lines it would achieve a notable diplomatic victory in the Middle East.



# IN THE NEWS



## ERNST SIMON'S TOUR

If I had to describe Professor Simon in one sentence I would use his own words. They appeared in a provocative survey in the last *Ha'aretz* Almanac which was reprinted in *Commentary* under the title "Are We Israelis still Jews?"

"We need men," he wrote in his conclusion, "who will constantly ask disturbing questions about every aspect of our life as a people."

I can think of no one who fits the part of "disturbing questioner" better than Simon himself. He is, in fact, a remarkable product of the new State: an orthodox modernist, a revolutionary traditionalist, an outstanding teacher with a questing, original, informed and disturbing outlook. These are qualities which every audience wants from a lecturer—and which it gets only on rare occasions.

## ZIONIST FEDERATION LECTURES

The details—and the range—of his lectures and subjects (which appear elsewhere on this page) show that he does not intend to spare himself—or his audiences. It is a significant sign of the times that the Zionist Federation has chosen an educationalist of Professor Simon's calibre for their autumn campaign in place of more familiar propagandists.

Audiences nowadays—and particularly young audiences—prefer addresses directed to the head rather than to the heart; there is a limit to heartstring-wringing and it will do no harm to give

this practice a rest for a while. Meanwhile, as a kind of inadequate "trailer" of what Professor Simon's audiences are likely to hear, I append two sample quotations of Professor Simon's views from the article I have already mentioned.

The first deals with the paradox of orthodoxy in Israel today; it shows the orthodox modernist Simon:

"Only 'Protestant' Judaism, satisfied to save its own individual soul or that of its limited group, can allow itself today to remain conservative with regard to traditional Law, which may serve as a personal or social style, but no longer as the nation's way of life as a whole. Meanwhile, that 'Catholic' Judaism which feels responsible toward the whole community is driven to revolutionary withdrawal—like the *Neturei Karta*—or to revolutionary reform. The principal difference between the withdrawers and the reformers lies in their attitudes toward the State of Israel: the former deny it but the latter affirm it religiously."

The second is typical of the questing revolutionary Simon:

"There must be a renewal of the spirit of prophetic criticism. That spirit was not the special property of the era of the prophets: it belongs to

all of us who are heirs to their words and students of their message. The prophets of Israel sought to enlist all of life, beginning with social relations and ending with foreign policy, under the banner of holiness."

## MUSICAL EASTERN CHAIRS AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE

The largest departmental reshuffle for many years has been taking place in the Foreign Office "desks" dealing with the Middle East; not only the officials have changed positions but the department itself has been divided and a new "Levant Department" added. This will deal with Israel, Jordan, the Lebanon, Syria and Iraq. The old "Eastern Department" will, in the future, be confined to dealing with Persia, Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf and Yemen.

The personnel changes are no less substantial; Sir James Bowker, for three years Superintending Under-Secretary of the Eastern and African Departments goes to Ankara as Ambassador. His place is taken by Roger Allen, one of the ablest younger officials, (he is 44) who has been primarily concerned with Egyptian affairs for the past three years. Allen's place as head of the African Department is to be taken, I hear, by

## PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

(October, 1953 at 8.15 p.m. unless otherwise stated)

### by PROFESSOR ERNST SIMON

of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem

on a Visit to Britain as Guest of the Jewish Agency (Department for Education and Culture) and the Zionist Federation of Gt. Britain and Ireland

Day & Date	Place	Sponsored by
Sat. Oct. 3	Will be announced	Brit Ivrit Olamit
Mon. Oct. 5	107 Gloucester Place, W.1. (2.30 p.m.)	Federation of Women Zionists
Tues. Oct. 6	Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3.	Theodor Herzl & Hampstead Z.S., St. John's Wood & Maida Vale Z.S., K.J.V. Education Dept. Z.F. (Hebrew Evening)
Wed. Oct. 7	A.I. Club, 43/44 Gt. Windmill Street, W.1.	Federation of Women Zionists
Mon. Oct. 19	Empire Rooms, 161 Tottenham Court Road, W.1. (1 p.m.)	Barcai Z.S.
" "	Anson Hall, Anson Road, N.W.2.	Pioneer Women
Tues. Oct. 20	Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. (2.30 p.m.)	Golders Green Z.S. Geulah Z.S.
" "	Barclay House, 783 Finchley Road, N.W.11.	

### PROVINCES

Sun. Oct. 4	...	...	...	...	Liverpool
Thurs. Oct. 8	...	...	...	...	Brighton
Fri. & Sat. Oct. 9/10	...	...	...	...	Harrogate (Weekend Seminar)
Sun. Oct. 11	...	...	...	...	Leeds
Mon. & Tues. Oct. 12/13	...	...	...	...	Manchester
Wed. Oct. 14	...	...	...	...	Glasgow



Thomas Eardley Bromley who is at present Counsellor at the British Embassy in Baghdad.

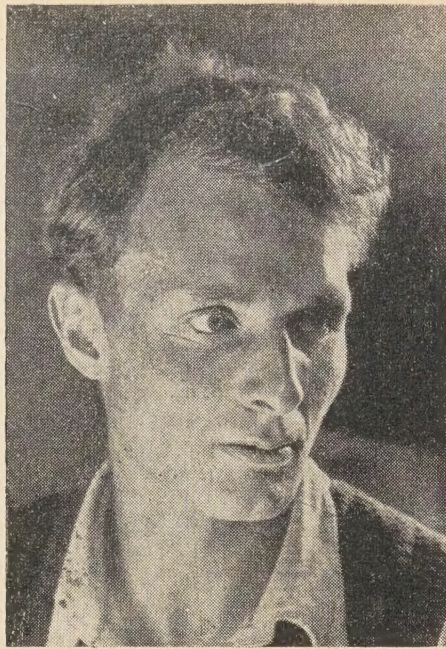
### THE NEW LEVANT DEPARTMENT

Israel and most of the Arab States come under L. A. C. Fry, the new head of the new Levant Department. Fry is an authority on Persia and reputed draftsman of most the Notes addressed to the Mossadeq Government during the 1951 oil crisis. He is 45 and has graduated into the Foreign Office through the Indian Political Service.

The rump of the old Eastern Department also gets a new head, Archibald Ross has been posted as Minister to Rome and his place has been taken by Paul Stephen Falla who at 40 has a wide range of experience behind him, including the Embassy in Teheran and as head of the Economic Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office. He has lately been acting also as the Acting Foreign Secretary's adviser on Israel-Arab relations.

### "CULTURAL FREEDOM" MAGAZINE

One of the most important literary ventures for some years is the Anglo-American monthly journal *Encounter* which has just made its debut. Sponsored by the Congress for Cultural Freedom, it is edited by Irving Kristol, formerly an editor of *Commentary*, and Stephen Spender.



Stephen Spender co-edits "*Encounter*," the new magazine, with Irving Kristol.

In view of its transatlantic origins, *Encounter* is an interesting hybrid, reminding one of both Cyril Connolly's wartime magazine *Horizon* and the *American Commentary*. Its first editorial reminds one irresistibly of Connolly's brilliant soliloquies on politics and literature. The editors suggest that a pseudo-apocalypse of pseudo-prophets has come and gone: now, perhaps, words will

once again mean what they say. I like the sturdy avowal of concern with contemporary problems; it may help in halting the retreat of the arts from humanism that has become increasingly apparent in the last fifteen years.

The first number of *Encounter* contains contributions from Virginia Woolf, Denis de Rougemont, Albert Camus, Isherwood, Leslie Fiedler, Edith Sitwell, C. Day Lewis, and others. There are some superb photos by Jitendra Arya and Paul Popper, and a hyper-critical review by Mark

Alexander of Deutscher's latest book on the Soviet Union.

*Hamazkir writes:*

### A SUCCOTH MEMORY

Of all the festivals in the Jewish calendar it is the Feast of Tabernacles that has left the most fragrant childhood memory in my mind, not so much because of the palm and citron which enriched the drabness of the northern climate of my birthplace with a touch of the East, as because of the songs of thanksgiving that resounded from every booth. No matter how humble the home there was a booth in the backyard, tastefully adorned by skilled and devoted hands; and as, in some quarters, the back of one Jewish street faced the back of another, there were often a score of tabernacles in close proximity.

### JEWISH POLITICAL PARTIES

If there is any Jewish student in search of a suitable subject on which to write a thesis for a doctorate, I should like to suggest "The Evolution of Jewish Political Parties," as, so far as I am aware, no comprehensive account of this attractive theme has yet been attempted. The amount of material is plentiful, and careful and diligent research would yield results of great interest to both contemporary and future historians. It would, of course, not be sufficient to deal merely with Zionism (which is a movement and not a party), the Bund, and the Agudah. Within Zionism there have been, at one time or another, at least a dozen parties. The very first was the "Democratic Fraction" of 1901, followed in the next couple of years by the Mizrahi and the Poale Zion. The East African question gave rise to "Political Zionists" and "Practical Zionists" as well as the "*Ziyoné Ziyon*," while, of course, even before Herzl there were *Hovevei Zion* and Cultural Zionists.

In the twenties there arose the Radicals, Revisionists, and the Jewish State Party, battling against the General Zionists, Mizrahi, and Poale Zion, while the late thirties gave birth to the Irgun and the Sternists, and the forties and fifties to the "Canaanites" and the *Néturei Karta*. Particularly baffling would be a delineation of the differences between Territorialists and Socialist Territorialists, "S.S.," "Sarp" (Sozialistische Arbeiter Partei) or "Seimisten," Zeirie Zion, "Hapoel Hatzair," "Hitachduth," and "Thud." We once had *Eth Livnoth*, *Al Hamishmar*, and *Volkists*, and we still have Yiddishists and Assimilationists.

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## WANTED: EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

By TRUDE WEISS-ROSMARIN\*

The student of the Bible, the Talmud and the vast literature based on them knows that they abound in passages in praise of womanhood. Women's contributions, as wives and mothers, their piety and common sense, their readiness to lay down life itself for upholding the Torah commandments, have been duly acknowledged. Authentic Jewish literature also stresses the claim of the Jewish wife and mother to the loving regard of her husband and the dutiful respect of her children. There is no doubt that in antiquity and through the Middle Ages, as well as in our own time, Jewish women have enjoyed a position of honour and respect that is unique.

At the same time, however, the Jewish woman has always been underprivileged in the realm of Jewish law. Jewish legislation, it is true, safeguards the claims of the Jewish wife and daughter to proper support, but it has been utterly remiss in recognising the rights of woman as a person. This failure has been most painfully felt in Jewish family law, which is founded on the assumption that all legal initiative proceeds from the husband, that the wife cannot be the mistress of her own fate under God but is subject to the will of her husband.

**Are Jewish Women Equal?:** It was inevitable that the modern "feminist revolution" should also lead Jewish women to attack such "anti-feminist" provisions of Jewish law. In Israel, after a protracted struggle, the "Bill Assuring Equal Rights to Women" is now part of duly enacted law. As a result, Israeli women are relieved from numerous legal disabilities. Israeli women may now own property in their own names; they are assured of equality in all matters of inheritance, and can assume guardianship of their children. The Israeli woman also has the vote and full equality in all political respects. She is eligible for all offices of government.

Nevertheless, the women of Israel are not wholly satisfied. Their leaders point out that a battle must still be fought for full equality of Jewish woman *as persons in their own right*. Jewish family law, it should be noted, is not covered by the "Bill Assuring Equal Rights to Women." The exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to marriage, divorce and alimony is still vested in the Rabbinical Courts and is administered according to

Rabbinical law, which does *not* recognise the legal equality of women.

**U.S. Dispute:** The difficulties caused by the Rabbinical laws' view that a woman cannot be an independent legal agent are not limited to the Israeli scene. For the past few months a controversy has been raging in the U.S. over the same problem, with Conservative Rabbis asserting their right to setting up a *Beth Din* (tribunal) which would make decisions regarding the marital status of Jewish women and similar issues, and with the Orthodox Rabbinate, spearheaded by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis (*Agudath Harabbanim*), threatening to



Mrs. Trude Weiss-Rosmarin—  
"Chivalry is not enough."

invoke the penalty of religious excommunication against those who would tamper with Jewish family law as interpreted by Orthodoxy.

**Husband's Privilege:** According to Jewish law, the husband marries, or rather "acquires as his possession," the woman whom he consecrates unto himself as wife "according to the law of Moses and Israel." The woman, through marriage, thus becomes the husband's "possession" and only he can relinquish title to her person. Accordingly, the writ of divorcement cannot be issued by the Jewish court, or by a rabbi, but only by the husband. The wife may petition for divorce, but if her husband refuses to set her free, even if he has abandoned

her for many years or a lifetime, she remains "chained" to him as an *Agunah*. She cannot free herself from the marriage, nor can the Rabbinical court ease her plight.

The husband, on the other hand, may divorce his wife even against her will if he can find sufficient grounds for the action. It is true that Rabbi Gershom of Mayence once amended the law so that the wife's consent would also be required in a divorce action, but in actual Rabbinic court practice many ways exist to get around this amendment. Thus a husband can free himself from a wife who is insane, childless for ten years, or otherwise incapacitated, even against her will. But such possibilities are closed to the wife. As a result, Jewish life and literature have long echoed with the plight of the *Agunah*, the "chained wife."

**The "Chained" Women:** In Jewish law many types of unfortunate women are classified under the heading *Agunah*. There is the "deserted wife," whose husband spitefully refuses her a divorce; there is the wife whose husband has wilfully or accidentally disappeared and whose fate cannot be ascertained. Medieval and modern Rabbinic literature is filled with compassion for the plight of the unfortunate *Agunot*, whose husbands disappeared in pogroms, expulsions and wars, and whose death is presumptive but unwitnessed.

Jewish law does not recognise the concept of "legal death," that is, the presumption of death after a stated period of absence. For the wife to secure freedom and the right to remarry, there must be palpable proof of the husband's death—mere legal probability is not acceptable. The gravity of the situation can be measured by the fact that thousands of cases exist where no such proof can be furnished.

The rabbis hold conferences on the problem of these women and weighty tomes have been written on their plight—but all authorities are agreed and bewail the fact that nothing can be done about their misfortune. These unfortunate women are admonished to bear their loneliness with the solace that their fortitude helps to strengthen the fortress of the Torah.

**Can Nothing be Done?:** But is it really true that nothing can be done about this dilemma? The Conservative Rabbis suggest the solution of the "conditional divorce," that is, that the *Ketubah*, the writ of marriage, should be implemented with a special document so as to set the wife automatically free in any situation that would make her an *Agunah*. Al-

\* Editor, *Jewish Spectator*, New York.



though no objections against the "conditional divorce" can be found in Jewish law, the solution is not popular.

While the problems of the *Agunah* who is tied to a presumably dead husband have been somewhat eased by the speed of modern communications, and by the efficiency of modern military records, the position of the *Agunah* whose plight has resulted from the desertion of a husband who refuses to give her a *get*, has become aggravated. Most rabbis know of cases where men have deserted their wives, not infrequently to contract civil marriages, while the wife, despite the fact that she may have a civil divorce, is forbidden to remarry under Jewish law. There is no relief under present Jewish law for these women.

**"Wife Sent Away":** While in the lands of the Diaspora the deserting husband is not penalised, in Israel, at least, the Rabbinical Courts can subject him to disciplinary measures and fines—provided, of course, that he can be apprehended. There are many cases on record of husbands migrating from Israel to other countries, where they remarry, leaving their wives exposed to the fate of the "chained" woman. Still, the Israeli wife of a husband who is bent on keeping her an *Agunah*, may count on the fullest co-operation of the Rabbinic Courts, which is not the case in the Diaspora, where the rabbis have no means at their command for enforcing their decisions.

Although Israeli wives are in a measure protected against "stubborn husbands," they feel that Jewish family law should be amended to conform to the spirit of our time. The very idea that the husband "sends away the wife," as Jewish law puts it, is regarded as wounding to the self-respect of the Jewish woman. The legal fact that he divorces his wife, even when he is the guilty party ("he is forced to divorce her," the rabbis phrase it), is equally unpalatable.

But much more serious are the implications of the legal fact that the husband, and not the court, is the divorcing agent and agency. It places the woman at his mercy, even in Israel, for the Rabbinic Courts cannot do a thing when a man prefers prison to setting his wife free. And then, of course there is in Israel, too, the plight of the woman with an insane husband. Although he may be permanently confined in an insane asylum, she cannot be freed from him and must remain an *Agunah*.

**Only Minor Changes Wanted:** Students of Jewish law know that through the ages the law of the Torah has been sub-



A Chuppah, scene of the traditional Jewish marriage.

jected to interpretations and reinterpretations to fit changing times and situations. Gamaliel the Elder, for example, changed the Biblical law which required at least *two* witnesses to establish the death of a husband and set the *Agunah* free, to making *one* witness suffice for that purpose. Moreover, he admitted the testimony of the wife as valid, even if not corroborated.

In order to solve our contemporary *Agunah* problem, no radical changes are required. All we need is a minor amendment, which, far from detracting from the authority and the dignity of Jewish law, would contribute to its strength and honour. All the present difficulties stem from the circumstance that the Biblical law ("and he shall write for her a writ of divorcement") has been interpreted to mean that the husband, and not the court, issues the divorce.

There is nothing in the spirit of Jewish law which would militate against transferring the right of issuing the writ of divorcement from the husband to the Rabbinic Court. By investing the duly constituted Rabbinic Courts with the authority to issue divorce decrees, this facet of the *Agunah* problem would be readily solved and without violence to Jewish convictions. There is no need to change other aspects of the Jewish divorce law, for it is much more progressive than the divorce laws of most countries. The only modification that is required is that transfer of the executive initiative in matters of divorce to the

Rabbinic Courts, instead of reserving it for the husband.

**Problem of Childless Widow:** This transfer of executive initiative would also solve the predicament of the childless widow, who requires a "release" (*Halitzah*) from her husband's brother. *Halitzah* means literally "the drawing off of the shoes," for Biblical law provides that a man who refuses to marry his brother's widow and raise an heir for the deceased, is to be publicly dishonoured by the drawing off of his shoes, by being spat upon, and by hearing the pronouncement of imprecations.

Since the *Halitzah* ceremony still incorporates these elements and is associated with many superstitious fears, childless widows usually find it very difficult to get their brothers-in-law to give them *Halitzah*. Most rabbis know of cases where such *Agunot* have had to pay their brothers-in-law exorbitant sums for submitting to *Halitzah*. They also know of cases where women have been sentenced to perpetual widowhood because of a spiteful brother-in-law.

To add to the inequity of the situation, the husband's brother's marriage is in no way affected by his refusal to set his sister-in-law free from the bonds that "chain" her to him. Thus, in this area, too, the transfer of executive initiative to the Rabbinic Court would do away with the difficulties and abuses of the law, while enhancing the dignity of the court and adding to the respect for the Torah.

**Male-Made Laws:** While Enoch Arden cases may occur if "legal death" is recognised for freeing the *Agunah*, it would seem that with proper care and an appropriate waiting period, the chances of such tragedies occurring are remote in this day of modern communications. In any event, it is difficult to understand why this remote contingency should be the basis of perpetuating the tragic situation of thousands of women.

Jewish law is *male-made* and inevitably the male prerogatives are protected at the expense of the rights of women. While Jewish law is chivalrous in certain areas, "chivalry" is not enough for the modern woman. In Israel and in the Diaspora there are women who, without succumbing to the extremism of the early feminists, will not rest until the letter of Jewish law has been revised so as to conform with the spirit of the "Song of Songs," which sings the praises of the "Woman of Valour," and of Rabbi Akiba's tributes to his beloved Rachel.

(By courtesy of the U.S. Congress Weekly)



# ISRAEL ECONOMIC SURVEY

## REPORT ON JULY AND AUGUST 1953

(Specially prepared for the "Jewish Observer and Middle East Review")

### FOREIGN CURRENCY DILEMMA

The complex issue of Israel's foreign currency income is again very much to the fore. At a time when the country's foreign currency supply hangs precariously in the balance, and Treasury officials have been busily engaged in working out the \$233 million Foreign Currency Budget for the nine months to April 1954, the probability of a cut in the U.S. Grant-in-Aid has added still further to the Government's predicament.

In view of the steep decline in income from foreign investment and the sale of Independence Bonds in recent months, the Government is hard pressed to maintain even the present low levels of consumption and investment. In addition to expenditure on consumption and investment a further amount of \$109.8 million is due as principal payments on Israel's various foreign currency obligations during the twelve months beginning July 1953. It is therefore not surprising that the foreign currency dilemma facing the country is causing grave concern.

**More Austerity?** So far, efforts to secure a long-term loan with a view to consolidating short-term liabilities abroad have been unsuccessful. It is becoming widely recognised that any comprehensive solution to the problem will sooner or later have to involve considerable cuts in consumption, i.e. a further lowering of the already austere standard of living. The Government, however, is still reluctant to resort to such unpopular measures and is hoping to weather the storm by other means, not the least of which are the German Reparations payments.

The need for an overhaul of Israel's foreign currency policy was reflected in the appointment by the Government some six months ago of a Commission to advise on Balance of Payments problems in general and on foreign currency control in particular. The report of the Commission which comprised Government and non-Government experts under the chairmanship of Mr. D. Horowitz, Director-Designate of the Israel State Bank, was recently made public. Unanimity was achieved on the causes of the country's economic difficulties as well as on the basic conditions of an ultimate

solution. But opinion was divided on the immediate steps to be taken.

**Recommendations Partially Adopted:** The Government has in general adopted the minority recommendations although important differences still remain. The rate of £1.800 per dollar now covers a wide range of import and export commodities, and income from tourism, capital transfers, etc. However, the former rate of £1.000 per dollar is still being applied to certain imports, whilst differential rates are also being maintained with respect to selected exports.

This is of course in marked opposition to the emphasis laid in the majority proposals on the necessity for a uniform single exchange rate and the abolition of all special rates and facilities. It remains to be seen to what extent the new arrangement will contribute to an alleviation of the situation through an increase of exports and tourist income.

### INDEPENDENCE BONDS COMPLICATIONS

After prolonged deliberations the Cabinet has decided to continue the Independence Bond Drive in the U.S. after the expiration of the current issue in May 1954. That this decision was taken despite the fact that Bond sales

have fallen far short of expectations and the excessive sales expenses allegedly incurred, only serves to emphasise the straits in which the Treasury finds itself.

Other and more general arguments raised by those opposing the continuation of the Bond Drive, at least in its present form, include the criticism that financing by bonds which carry fixed interest and principal payments and are in no way linked to the success or failure of the venture in which the funds have been invested is too risky a method of development.

Moreover some of the funds thus raised were used for the purchase of consumer goods, thus giving rise to a situation whereby a part of the country's consumption needs in foreign currency were covered out of expensive, interest-bearing bonds.

**Market Price Problem:** Further complications will arise when the present Bond issue reaches maturity in May 1954 and Bondholders will be able to exchange their present holdings for Bearer Bonds saleable in the open market. In view of the higher rate of interest obtainable on U.S. Government and commercial bonds the value of the Independence Bonds in the New York market may drop dangerously below par.

Apart from the negative psychological aspect of such a development, it will be difficult to induce people to purchase the new Bond series at par when Bonds of the previous issue are available at low prices in the open market—unless interest rates are raised beyond those economically justifiable.

### FOREIGN TRADE IMPROVEMENT

The latest provisional figures for Israel's Balance of Trade show a substantial reduction in the trade deficit for the period January-July 1953, compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. The gross trade deficit for the first seven months of 1953 amounted to £44.2 million as compared with £66.6 million for the same period of 1952, thus constituting a reduction of £22.4 million or 33 per cent.

The net saving in foreign currency expenditure is less than the figures indicate,

(Continued on page 15)

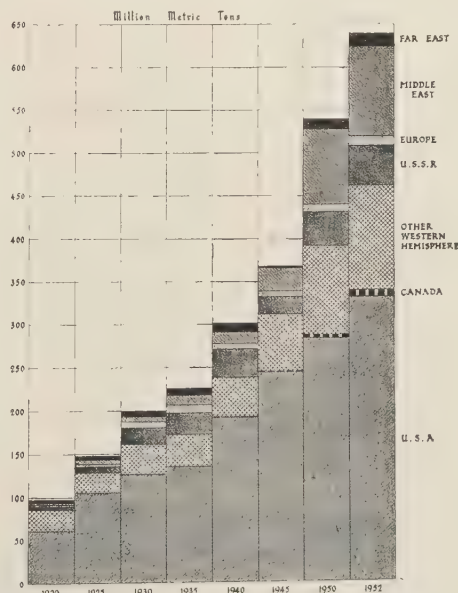


Table shows rising share of the Middle East in world oil output.





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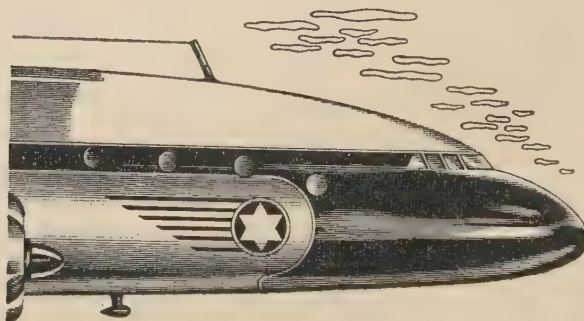
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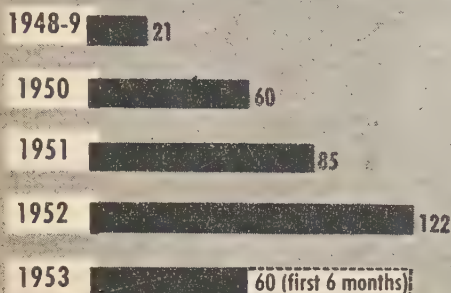
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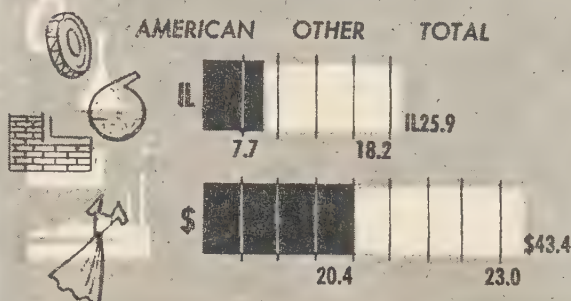
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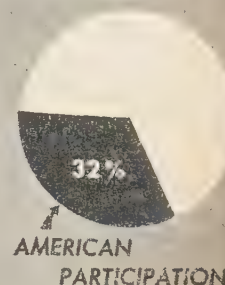
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### CAPITAL APPROVED

(in millions)



### TOTAL 348 ENTERPRISES



(Continued from page 13)

however, as Imports without Payment comprised a smaller share of total imports than last year. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that imports were cut by £19.5 million whilst exports rose by £2.9 million.

A regrettable feature is the fact that the major part of the reduction in imports was in respect of investment goods, while imports of consumption goods were relatively little affected.

**Export Successes:** Considerable success is notable in Israel's export drive. Exporters have continuously been on the lookout for new markets to supplement the decline in local sales. At the same time the Government has become increasingly aware of the need for instituting measures designed to make Israel goods competitive on foreign markets.

#### ISRAEL'S MAIN EXPORTS DURING THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1953 WERE:

1953 Jan.-May		
Citrus (yearly figure)	...	£6,721,793
Diamonds	...	1,618,816
Textiles and Raincoats	...	856,985
Fruit Juices	...	598,827
Motor-cars	...	450,000

#### Exports went to:

U.K.	...	£4.6m.
U.S.	...	£1.5m.
Finland	...	£1.2m.
Holland	...	£0.6m.
Turkey	...	£0.5m.

While considerable progress has been made in promoting exports of high-quality goods to the U.S., trade has particularly improved with the latter three countries during recent months. The range of goods exported has been greatly extended to cover such items as cement, tyres, raincoats, trucks, tenders and jeeps.

## 100 MILLION DOLLARS GERMAN REPARATIONS

The first shipments of German Reparations goods comprising mainly iron and chemicals reached Israel during August. The goods had been ordered to fill the most urgent gaps in Israel's requirements and plans are now in preparation to co-ordinate purchases so as to fit them into an overall development schedule.

This provides primarily for the expansion of power and irrigation works, communications services and a general consolidation of existing industry. The purchase of ten additional ships for Israel's merchant navy as well as the acquisition and construction of a floating dry-dock in Haifa Port are among the specific projects under consideration.

**New Credit Arrangements:** For the period ending March 1954, \$100 million will be available for purchases under the Reparations Agreement and out of this sum \$37.5 million have been earmarked for the acquisition of fuel. The possibility of purchasing part of the goods from countries with unfavourable trade balances with Germany is presently being explored. Rubber from Malaya, timber from Austria, wheat from Turkey and hides from Argentina and Brazil are among the commodities that may be acquired under such triangular arrangements.

In an effort to overcome the shortages of ready money on the part of importers the Government has decided to extend the following credit facilities for the purchase of non-investment goods. Importers of Reparations goods will have to pay 12.5 per cent. of the value of the goods at the time of ordering and a further 25 per cent. on arrival of the goods in Israel.

The remaining 62 per cent. will be paid under bankers' guarantee over a

period of six months. In respect of investment goods it is expected that long-term credit will be made available.

## CONSERVATIVE DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

The 1953/54 Development Budget has now been passed by the Knesset. In addition to current income amounting to £145 million, the Budget includes a further sum of £30 million which has remained unspent from the previous year's budget.

In general it may be said that the Government has this time been more conservative in its income estimates, of which £135 million are expected to come from abroad and the remaining £40 million from internal sources. £55 million of the total revenue are to come from the Counterpart Funds of the U.S. Grant-in-Aid, and £54.5 million from German Reparations. The Independence Loan is expected to bring in £25 million, which is slightly less than last year's actual receipts of £27.3 million.

**Changes in Development:** Expenditure will take two main forms. Direct Government spending on road construction, Popular Housing, public works, etc., or non-profit investments designed primarily to alleviate unemployment. Disbursements of this type constitute approximately one-third of total expenditure. The remaining two-thirds have been earmarked for loans mainly to agriculture, industry and mineral development with the aim of fostering production and improving the Balance of Payments.

Agriculture with £47 million is the largest item as usual but within this branch significant changes have occurred with irrigation taking the first place previously held by New Settlement.

Industry is receiving £11.5 million.

(Continued page 16, col. 3)



## COMPANY MEETING

## THE GREAT UNIVERSAL STORES LIMITED

## PREVIOUS RECORDS EXCEEDED

## Mr. Isaac Wolfson's Review

The thirty-fifth ordinary general meeting of The Great Universal Stores, Ltd., was held on September 22 in London, Mr. Isaac Wolfson, chairman and managing director, presiding.

The following is an extract from his statement circulated with the report and accounts for the year to March 31, 1953:

The year under review has again been a record one.

## Home Trade Conditions During Year

As to trading conditions during the year under review, at home, greater freedom has been given to manufacturers to produce goods of their own design and at prices which previously had been subject to certain restrictions. This has provided a greater degree of flexibility in merchandising problems and has enabled the public in general to obtain a larger variety of goods in many cases at better values than hitherto.

Merchandise prices and the flow of goods have remained at a more constant level, and we have not had to contend with the large reductions in commodity prices which were encountered during the previous year.

As against this, and despite relatively full industrial employment throughout the country, there is not the surplus spending power which has been evident in the last few years and there has been increasing competition. This is all to the good, for healthy competition is better for industry and the customer alike.

The retail turnover achieved in the United Kingdom was again a record in the history of the Group, and has accordingly strengthened our buying power. This, together with the support of our suppliers, has enabled

us to give the public even better quality and value which I am confident will in turn bring to us steadily increasing sales.

## Expansion in Canada and U.S.A.

Overseas, our Canadian subsidiaries have had a more successful year. Trading continued at a higher level, and I am pleased to state that turnover increased by no less than 22 per cent. in relation to the previous year. Profits earned have also increased.

As you well know the Group has, over the past twenty years, carried out a most successful policy of expansion in the United Kingdom. It is my firm opinion that a great opportunity now exists to build up a complementary and perhaps larger business in Canada and in the United States based upon our proven trading methods in this country, but coupled with resident management with full knowledge of local conditions. I feel that this is of such importance that I intend to devote a larger part of my time to this project in order to ensure the degree of development which I have in mind.

I have every confidence that our trade expansion in these great countries will not only add to our profits but will also increase our exports of British-made goods. I am also pleased to tell you that I have made adequate financial arrangements to ensure that the above programme is carried through over the next few years.

In conclusion I am pleased to state that the turnover and profit of the Group for the current year to date are in excess of the same period last year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

(Continued from page 15)

which though higher in absolute amount is proportionately less than last year's allocation. The major part of this sum will be allocated for the expansion of output and as short-term credit to help solve the shortage of liquid capital, particularly in the export industries.

Mines and minerals have been allotted £9.6 million to be disbursed in the form of loans for research and development in the Negev, the Dead Sea mining and chemical industries and the construction of the Eilat road.



Shimon Bejerano—businessman and General Zionist economic expert.

## GROUP PROFIT, APPROPRIATIONS, AND NET ASSET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1953.

Group Trading Profit	£	11,453,461
Less: Depreciation, Interest paid, Interests of Outside Shareholders of Subsidiaries, etc.		1,523,526
Group Net Profit—before Taxation		9,929,935
Less: Taxation (including £1,546,936 Excess Profits Levy)		6,746,550
Group Net Profit—after Taxation		£3,183,385
Appropriated as follows:		
Written off goodwill, etc.		29,881 (cr)
Transfer to Reserves and increase in Profit and Loss Account balance		2,420,651
Preference Dividends, net		59,633
Ordinary Dividends, net		732,982
		£3,183,385
Ordinary Stockholders		
Issued Capital		£2,250,000
Dividend covered by net earnings after tax		53 times
Capital covered by net assets		11.4 times
Ordinary Stockholders		
Issued Capital		£2,696,026
Rate of Dividend paid on present Capital		50% p.a.
Rate earned on present Capital		210%
Net Assets attributable to each 5s. Ordinary Stock Unit		43s. 4d.
Group Net Current Assets		£25,463,072

## COMPARATIVE GROUP TRADING PROFITS

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
£4,599,656	£5,906,133	£8,173,679	£10,013,975	£11,453,461

## DANGERS OF MONOPOLY

With the increasing abolition of controls on various goods and services a dangerous trend towards monopolisation in different branches of the economy has recently become manifest.

A number of enterprises like the beer and household goods industries, trucking and taxi companies, and others have combined to counter the effects of decontrol on their formerly inflated earnings.

**Government Action Sought:** So far no measures have been taken to curb this practice which threatens to hamper the Government's liberalisation policy.

It is pointed out that with all its drawbacks, Government control was at least directed towards protecting consumers' interests, whereas "producers' control" is aimed primarily at consumers' exploitation.

The trend towards cartellization is apparent no less in the Histadrut than in the private sector. The Government will undoubtedly be obliged to enact suitable legislation if the progress so far recorded towards a sounder economy is not to be nullified.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAW

Sir—I was shocked to read in the leading article of your journal on 18th September, the criticism regarding the Marriage and Divorce Law recently adopted by the Knesset in Israel.

The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, right through its existence has always shown the highest respect for the great principles of the Torah and Jewish tradition. The paragraphing in your article, "The passage recently of the Marriage and Divorce Law which binds Jewish women in Israel to outdated and reactionary practices must arouse concern among all Jews of liberal outlook, be they religious or not," is only your own opinion and not the opinion of the Zionist masses in this country. Besides that, the Marriage and Divorce Bill was approved by the majority of the Knesset not only by the religious parties but also by the Mapai and Herut.

I also wish to draw your attention to a letter from the Premier David Ben-Gurion which he recently addressed to Rabbi Simon Dolgin of Los Angeles. He stated the following:

"As a foundation for their Jewishness, I see as of the first importance the Bible in the original. I do not see any reason why you and other Jews like you who have Jewish consciousness and are concerned by the questions you put in your letter, should not bequeath your children a knowledge of the Book of Books in the original. This is the source and root of the Jewish Nation."

It is therefore impossible for me to understand how such a statement as yours could be published in the journal of the Zionist Federation. I can only assume that your article was written when you were very busy and had not enough time to give full consideration to the matter.

I trust that you will now have the courage to withdraw your above-mentioned paragraph which no doubt will do great harm to the State of Israel and the Zionist movement in general.

J. K. Goldbloom.

Teignmouth Road,  
Cricklewood, N.W.2.

[Note: The Editorial Article to which the Reverend Goldbloom takes exception was written, not as a statement of policy of the Zionist Federation—as the context clearly shows—but as an opening gambit to a serious discussion of a very important problem. The first contribution to this discussion by the well known Editor of the New York *Jewish Spectator* appears in this issue.—JON KIMCHE]

### TORAH EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Sir—The programme for the winter term of the Department for Torah Education and Culture of the Jewish Agency, is now in

preparation, and will cover many aspects of cultural work. Regular *shiurim* will be held in North and North-West London.

A new feature of fundamental value is the fortnightly lecture and seminar sponsored by the Department, in conjunction with the Torah V'Avodah Organisation, on "Fathers of Religious Zionism." The lecture course consists of nine sessions held fortnightly on Sundays at 4 p.m. in the Board Room of 35 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, commencing on the 8th November. The first lecture on Rabbi Zeev Hirsch Kalischer will be given by Rev. J. K. Goldbloom.

A week-end Seminar will be held in Dublin on "Aspects of Biblical Studies," with the participation of Chief Rabbi Jakobovitz and other prominent lecturers.

Rabbi S. Sperber.

Jewish Agency Department  
for Torah Education and Culture,  
35 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

### MODERN HEBREW CLASSES

Sir—May we draw the attention of your readers to the re-opening of the classes in Modern Hebrew under the auspices of the London and Middlesex County Councils at the end of this month.

Details regarding these classes can be obtained from an advertisement contained in this issue of the *Jewish Observer* or direct from the Education Department of the Zionist Federation, 77 Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1.

Only a nominal fee is necessary for atten-

dance at these lessons. Success depends to a large extent on the number of students interested in attending regularly. The Education Department of the Zionist Federation has not spared efforts to secure outstanding Hebraists and excellent teachers to conduct these classes. We therefore hope for a good response from the students, especially from the ranks of the youth movements.

L. Gertner,

Secretary for Education.

Zionist Federation,  
77 Great Russell St., W.C.1.

### GRAND LODGE

Sir—I shall be greatly obliged if you would kindly draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Peltours Ltd. Travel Service are the only officially appointed exclusive international agents for all travel and tour arrangements in connection with the forthcoming consecration ceremony of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Israel.

Apart from the representative contingent of English Masons travelling to Israel to attend this important function, also taking part in the consecration ceremony will be the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Right Worshipful Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Scotland, and Dr. Alexander Fairley Buchan, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The erection and consecration ceremony of the Grand Lodge of the State of Israel will take place in Jerusalem on the 20th October, 1953.

R. H. Elton, Manager.

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## JEWISH AFFAIRS

### ANGLO-JEWRY'S EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

*By A Special Correspondent*

How far do Anglo-Jewry's educational facilities meet the needs of the community? Any attempt to assess this must recognise that Anglo-Jewish education is in the main supplementary to—and only in the limited field of Jewish day and boarding schools, concurrent with—the existing state system. The Jewish child who is receiving any form of Jewish education is constantly subjected to two influences—the Hebraic religious and the Anglicised secular. In addition, there are indirect factors at work, for example, the influence of the home, parental example, environmental conditions, leisure-time activities.

**"An Immense Task":** It is therefore clear that Jewish education, apart from its main task of providing a positive contribution of Jewish values, must also attempt to be an all-pervading background to counter opposing or missing indirect influences. This is an immense task for any educational system, and especially so where difficult conditions operate and where finances and personnel are strictly limited.

The delicate question of those children who at present are not having any Jewish instruction is outside the scope of this

survey. What is being examined here is the extent to which the present educational set-up is effective for those who take advantage of it. Can we be satisfied that they will be equipped to assume communal responsibility in the future, that they will respect and uphold Judaism, recognise the unity of the Jewish people and work for the progress of the State of Israel? Many existing conditions operating in the present system give cause for serious doubts.

**"Bare Walls":** Accepting with all its drawbacks the inevitability of part-time superimposed Jewish education for a large majority, plus Jewish day and boarding-schools for a small minority, it is true to say that neither form is at present making the most of its opportunities. Consider the background limitations: In Synagogue Classes and Talmud Torah the classrooms themselves are rarely inviting or even soundproof, the walls are too often bare and uninteresting, the seating accommodation is old-fashioned and uncomfortable and the equipment far less lavish than that available in state schools.

Up-to-date amenities such as charts, projectors, epidiascopes and library facilities are rarities, so that the professional standard is inevitably lower than the child is accustomed to in his daytime work.

*(Continued page 19, col. 2)*



Meir Argov, M.K. (sitting centre) with the hon. officers of the Manchester Zionist Central Council and of the Manchester Poale Zion.



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**CALENDAR**

(Times given are British Summer Time)  
Sabbath begins Friday, October 9,  
at 6.0 p.m.

Readings from Pentateuch  
Numbers xxviii.1-15; Genesis vi.9-xi.  
Readings from Prophets Isaiah lxvi.  
Sabbath ends Saturday, October 10,  
at 6.58 p.m.

**VOICE OF ZION**

All times are G.M.T.  
Wavelength 33.3m.

**Sunday, 4th October**

9.15 p.m. News. 9.22 p.m. "Personal  
Column"—Walter Eytan. 9.30 p.m. A visit  
to the Yuval Gad pipe factory.

**Monday, 5th October**

9.15 p.m. News. 9.22 p.m. Newsreel, in-  
cluding Economic Review by Avner Hovne.  
9.45 p.m. "Learn a Song"—"Galgalei Ha-  
Olam."

**Tuesday, 6th October**

9.15 p.m. News. 9.25 p.m. "In the Coun-  
try" by Paula Arnold. 9.30 p.m. "On Behalf  
of Israel" presented by A. Davis. 9.45 p.m.  
"The Songs We Sing"—I. Introduced by  
Shlomo Hoffman.

**Wednesday, 7th October**

9.15 p.m. News. 9.25 p.m. Agricultural  
Report by Michael Noam. 9.30 p.m. "From  
East to West," Musical Greetings. 9.45 p.m.  
"The Week's News," summarised by Jack  
Alexander.

**Thursday, 8th October**

9.15 p.m. News. 9.22 p.m. Newsreel. 9.35  
Concert: Works by Veprik, Sterner and Jacobbi.

**Friday, 9th October**

9.15 p.m. Readings for Shabbat Noah; Talk  
by Uri Ephrat. 9.25 p.m. News. 9.30 p.m.  
Famous Jewish Stories, presented by Misha  
Louvish. 16. I. L. Peretz's "Bontzche Schweig".  
9.45 p.m. "News of the Muse": A report on  
the arts.

**Saturday, 10th October**

9.15 p.m. Shavua Tov: News: Programme  
Highlights. 9.25 p.m. Jewish Melodies from  
Eastern Europe. 9.35 p.m. Report from the  
"Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, intro-  
duced by Edwin Samuel. 9.50 p.m. Melaveh  
Malkah; Cantor Berele Chagy. 10 p.m. Talmud  
Lesson: Rabbi Yaakov Herzog.

**No Specialisation by Teachers:** Turn-  
ing to the teaching itself, one notes that  
the teacher—who may be qualified and  
experienced or untrained and raw—is  
expected to be a master of every teaching  
art and an expert in each one of the  
subjects that make up the curriculum.  
Specialisation is not practised, with the  
result that the teacher's latent interests  
and talents are wasted, nor is he able to  
see the follow-through of his subject as  
is the case in good day schools.

Syllabuses and subjects, too, give food  
for thought. While it is recognised that  
orthodox Jewish education must be  
traditional in character and linked both  
to synagogue service and home cere-  
monial, too often there is a lack of  
imagination in drawing up curricula, and  
a complete by-passing of modern events  
and trends. This is particularly noticeable  
in Jewish History, which even in senior  
classes is rarely brought up to date, and  
so fails to give children a sense of per-  
spective or a recognition of their own  
place in the scheme of things.

**Israel no Impact:** The establishment of  
the Jewish State is for Jews the most  
constructive event of modern times. It  
has opened out an entirely new horizon  
of Jewish life, and yet it has produced  
scarcely a ripple on the educational  
surface. Where is the new slant in

(Continued page 20, col. 3)

Beautiful house, freehold, Avenue  
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## "THE NEW JEW IN THE MAKING"

Hebrew lecture

by PROFESSOR ERNST SIMON  
(Hebrew University Lecturer)

Wednesday, 7th October, 1953,  
at 8.15 p.m.

Anglo-Israeli Club,  
43/4 Gt. Windmill Street, W.C.1

In the chair: Rabbi Dr. I. Epstein.

Arranged by the Education Department of the  
Zionist Federation, 77 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1

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**SITUATIONS VACANT**

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Chairman Poale Zion, Box No. 497  
Jewish Observer, 75 Gt. Russel Street,  
W.C.1.

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS****Monday, 5th October**

**CLAPTON Z.S.,** Zion House, 75 Cazenove  
Road, N.16, Israel Films. In the chair:  
I. E. Gilbey, Esq. 8 p.m.

**Tuesday, 6th October**

**ST. JOHN'S WOOD & MAIDA VALE  
Z.S.** in association with **Theodor Herzl  
and Hampstead Z.S.** and **K.J.V.,** Zion  
House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Lec-  
tures by Professor Ernst Simon on:  
"Can Western Jewry Survive?" In  
the chair: The Rev. I. Levy, O.B.E.,  
S.C.F. 8.30 p.m. (see full advert. in  
this issue).

**Wednesday, 7th October**

**WEST CENTRAL Z.S.** Communal Hall,  
21 Dean Street, W.1. Israel Films. In  
the chair: R. Bruner, Esq. 8 p.m.

**Thursday, 8th October**

**GOLDERS GREEN Z.S.** in association  
with **World Jewish Congress (Golders  
Green Branch).** Barclay House, 783  
Finchley Road, N.W.11. The Mar-  
chioness of Reading will speak on:  
"When World Jewry Meets." In the  
chair: Moredecia Levene, Esq. 8 p.m.  
**HENDON Z.S.** Synagogue Hall, Raleigh  
Close, N.W.4. Israel Films. In the  
chair: Alic Nathan, Esq. 8.30 p.m.



**THE ZIONIST FEDERATION—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

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**Preliminary list of classes in Modern Hebrew under the auspices of the London and Middlesex County Councils.**

- N. London College of Commerce, Laura Pl., E.5**  
All stages—Tuesdays—7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.
- Beth Zion, 75 Cazenove Road, N.16**  
Intermediate—Mondays—8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
- Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3**  
All stages—Mondays—7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- Childs Hill Evening Inst., Dersingham Rd., N.W.2**  
All stages—Mondays—8 p.m. to 10 p.m.  
Advanced—Tuesdays—8 p.m. to 10 p.m.  
Intermediate—Wednesdays—8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
- The Zionist Federation, 77 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1**  
Advanced—Tuesdays and Thursdays 1 to 2 p.m.
- Anglo-Israeli Club, 43/4 Gt. Windmill St., W.1**  
Beginners—Mondays—7 p.m. to 9 p.m.  
Intermediate—Tuesdays—7 p.m. to 9 p.m.  
Advanced—Wednesdays—7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- W. London College of Commerce, Earsby St., W.5**  
All stages—Mon. and Tues.—7.30 to 9.30 p.m.
- E. Lond. College of Commerce, Vallance Rd., E.1**  
Lower Intermediate—Thursdays—7 to 9 p.m.  
Intermediate and Advanced—Weds.—7 to 9 p.m.
- Hendon County School, Golders Tythe, N.W.4**  
Lower Intermed. and Adv.—Thurs.—7 to 9 p.m.

All the above classes commence on **Monday, 28th September, 1953** with the exceptions of the **Childs Hill Evening Institute** which commences on **Monday, 21st September**, and **Hendon County School**, which commences on **Thursday, 8th October, 1953**.

(Continued from page 19)

history, where the introduction of spoken Hebrew as the official Jewish language, where is the Israeli accent that after five years one could expect to see adopted as a unifying factor amongst Jewries the world over, where is that orientation towards Zion?

None of these things has so far been introduced as the official policy of our educational administrations.

Is there not a risk then, that the practice of traditional Judaism will be weakened if Judaism continues to be taught as a separate entity unrelated to the life of present-day Israel? How is it possible for the gap between Israel and Anglo-Jewry to be bridged without spoken Hebrew as the medium? What influence can come from future cultural contributions by Israel if modern Hebrew journals and literature will only be understood by the very few? Will Israel truly become the centre of Jewish inspiration unless it first becomes an acknowledged focal point of our educational system? Finally—and most fundamental of all—can we be certain that our entire system of education, unless geared to the highest and most modern professional educational standards, will be capable of halting assimilationist tendencies?

**Day, Boarding School Facilities Better:**

All these questions which here derive from an examination of the Synagogue Class and Talmud Torah must be similarly considered in relation to existing Jewish day and boarding schools. While classroom conditions and teaching methods in the latter may be appreciably better than those offered under the part-time system, the scope of the curricula do not always promise an adequate answer to these questions.

There is clearly no easy panacea. Any suggested solutions must be long-term and experimental, but the recognition that the problems exist is at least a preliminary to solving them.

**CAN WESTERN JEWRY SURVIVE?**

Lecture by

**Professor Ernst Simon**

Hebrew University Jerusalem

**Tuesday, 6th Oct., 1953, at 8.30 p.m.****Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3**

In the chair:

**The Rev. I. LEVY, O.B.E.,  
B.A. (Hons.), S.C.F.**

Arranged by the Theodor Herzl and Hampstead Z.S., St. John's Wood and Maida Vale Z.S., and the K.J.V., under the auspices of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland.

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# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1

Telephone: MUSeum 6111

## THE NATIONAL SPIRITUAL MOBILISATION FOR J.P.A.

### SYNAGOGUE RESULTS SO FAR RECEIVED

#### LONDON

	£
St. John's Wood ... ..	3,500
Golders Green ... ..	3,500
Edgware, Canons Park and Stanmore, Yeshurun & Adath ... ..	2,700
Finchley ... ..	2,500
Hendon ... ..	2,500
Hampstead ... ..	2,100
Brondesbury ... ..	2,000
Cricklewood ... ..	1,900
Willesden ... ..	1,600
Western ... ..	1,250
Central ... ..	1,200
South East London, includ- ing Woolwich, Plum- stead, Rouel Rd., Catford and Borough ... ..	850
Hammersmith ... ..	700
Brixton ... ..	650
Ilford, with Valentine's Park ... ..	650
Cockfosters ... ..	600
Clapton ... ..	600
Willesden Ohel Shem, Re- gent's Park & Belsize Park ... ..	500
Palmers Green ... ..	400
Wembley ... ..	400
Streatham ... ..	330
Duke's Place ... ..	300
Victoria & Chelsea ... ..	300
West Ham ... ..	300
South West London Dist. ... ..	300
Hackney ... ..	280
Croydon ... ..	250
West End Gt. Synagogue ... ..	250
Richmond ... ..	250
Kingsbury ... ..	250
Tottenham ... ..	225
Ealing ... ..	200
East Ham & Manor Park ... ..	200
Highams Park & Chingford ... ..	200
Highbury ... ..	200
Stoke Newington ... ..	180
Sutton ... ..	170
Rutson Tov ... ..	165
Rectory Square ... ..	150
Upton Park ... ..	130
Ruislip ... ..	90
Pinner ... ..	81
Bethnal Green ... ..	70
Addiscombe ... ..	70

#### PROVINCES

	£
Leeds ... ..	3,700
Middlesborough ... ..	1,500
Newport ... ..	900
Southend & Westcliff ... ..	800
Blackpool ... ..	600
Grimsby ... ..	500
Bournemouth ... ..	500
St. Albans ... ..	250
Reading ... ..	160
Northampton ... ..	200
Norwich ... ..	145
Coventry ... ..	130
Margate ... ..	100
Colwyn Bay ... ..	45
Southampton ... ..	30

## J.N.F. CONFERENCE

### A REMINDER

Has your Commission sent in names of delegates and candidates for vice-presidents' office yet? Time is getting short.

The Conference secretary needs the names of all provincial candidates for vice-presidential office by October 9; and this is the deadline also for names of delegates from both London and the Provinces.

The Conference will take place this year at the Savoy Hotel on November 7 and 8. Mr. S. Gestetner will preside, and the principal address will be given by Sir Ben Lockspeiser.

This year fresh proposals to carry the J.N.F. message to a wider public are to be discussed, as well as all aspects of traditional activities.

## KOL NIDRE APPEAL FOR ISRAEL

Many answered the

Chief Rabbi's Call—

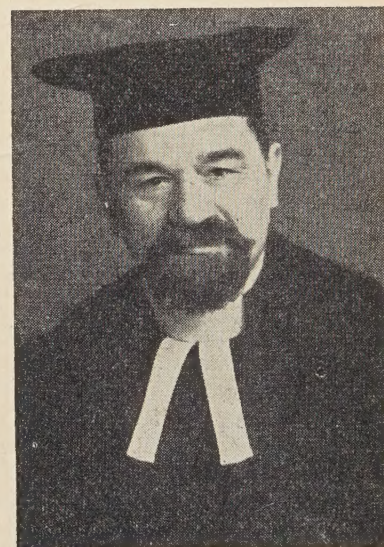
***"Every Worshipper  
a Contributor"***

**TOTAL RAISED WAS:**

**£49,000**

**TOTAL CONTRIBUTORS:**

**15,280**



*Were YOU among them?*

**IF NOT**

Send a contribution today to:

**NATIONAL KOL NIDRE APPEAL FOR ISRAEL**

75 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

MUSEum 3815.



# JPA-JNF NEWS

## SOUTHPORT'S DAY FOR J.P.A. THIS MONTH

### LORD SILKIN AMONG GUEST SPEAKERS

Southport intends this year to exceed its last year's result for the J.P.A., when £10,000 was raised following a campaign climaxed by a visit to the community from Commander Ashe Lincoln and Alderman Moss, J.P.

New officers were elected at a meeting last week and the effort will be led jointly by two leading Jewish citizens of the resort, Messrs. J. Smush and L. Solomon. Vice-chairmen are Messrs. J. Bloom, M. Fletcher and Councillor S. Goldberg. Hon. treasurer is Mr. B. Hugglin and the hon. secretary Mr. J. Saunders.

In accordance with Southport's usual custom, an entire day will be devoted to a series of meetings in support of Israel. These will take place on October 25th, and Lord Silkin will be among the distinguished guests due to address the gatherings.

Lord Silkin (he was created a Baron in 1950) has in the last few years lent his weight to fostering the cause of Israel in this country, most especially with regard to the development of the Haifa Technion. Sixty-four years of age, Lord Silkin represented the Peckham Division of Camberwell in the House of Commons

for four years. He is a solicitor, born and educated in London, and was Minister of Town and Country Planning when the first Labour Government took office in 1945, until 1950. He has also been chairman of the Town Planning Committee of the London County Council.

This is the first occasion on which he has gone out of London to address meetings on behalf of the J.P.A., and he is assured of a warm welcome in Southport.

*Silhouette  
your figure*

Silhouette Corsets, boned or unboned, have a non-roll "Trubenised" top. In the boned models (patent applied for) the bones are dovetailed into the "Trubenised" top so that they cannot pinch you. Silhouette "Trubenised" Brassieres and Corselets are also available.

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LONDON & SHREWSBURY**

**INScribed IN THE GOLDEN BOOK**

### London

Mrs. Bettina Harris, by the Edgware J.N.F. Commission in appreciation of her outstanding services to the Committee. 2nd June.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Phillips, by his Friends in recognition of the help given to Jews in Bavaria during the years 1933 to 1939.

### Leeds

Canon A. S. Reeve, Vicar of Leeds, by the Leeds Jewish Community, upon his elevation to the Bishopric of Lichfield, in grateful recognition of a true friend and a sincere believer in Human Rights. September.

### Liverpool

Paula Elsa Jacobs and David Bernard Swift on the occasion of their Marriage by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jacobs and Mr. and Mrs. A. Swift. 2nd September.

### Manchester

Myrella Cohen and Mordaunt Cohen on the occasion of their Marriage, by their mothers, Mrs. Sophie Cohen and Mrs. Sarah Cohen. 18th August.

### THE SOUTH-AMERICAN WAY

A resolution recently adopted by WIZO in Buenos Aires obliged every member of the women's Zionist movement in the Argentine to inscribe their newly-born babies and grand-children in the Sefer Hayeled and to ensure that their relatives and friends imitate this example.

The resolution carries with it a determination to intensify the Golden Book and Sefer Barmitzvah inscriptions and to make presentations of Trees in Israel in substitution for all floral tributes.

### TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

#### London

A Park of 300 trees in the Weizmann Forest in memory of the Relatives of the Neumark-Bernert Family and will be known as Neumark-Bernert Park.

50 trees in the name of Eliahu Elath, Ambassador of Israel at the Court of St. James's on the occasion of his Fiftieth Birthday, by the Staff of the Israel Embassy in London.

#### Dublin

12 trees in the name of Mr. Herbert Jackson, Dublin, on the occasion of his Birthday, by his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Radnor. 6th September.

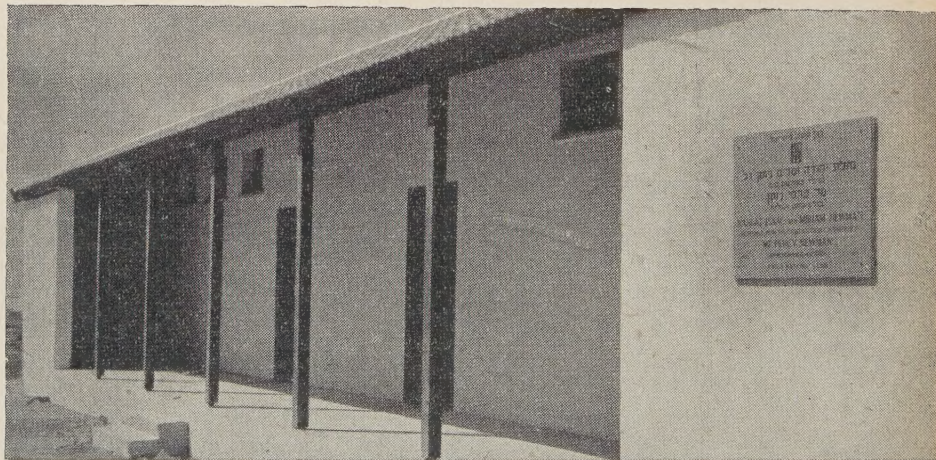
#### Leeds

40 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Harrison, on the occasion of their Ruby Wedding, by their Grandchildren, Martin, Anthony, Josephine and Maurice Glynne. 22nd June.

12 trees in the names of Cynthia Cramer and Reuben Mankwitz on the occasion of their Marriage, by the mother of the Bride, and Parents of the Bridegroom. 26th May.

#### Southport

A Park of 300 trees in loving memory of Samuel Caplan.



The village of Ora near Jerusalem grows. Through the munificence of Mr. Percy Newman of Birmingham, not only will the land be developed, but communal buildings, such as the Synagogue honouring the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Newman's late parents, are being built.



# JPA - JNF NEWS

## Up and Down the Country

### REV. J. K. GOLDBLOOM IN BRIGHTON

Guests at the Norfolk Hotel, Brighton, heard during Rosh Hashonah a most informative talk by the Rev. J. K. Goldbloom on his recent visit to Israel.

After the address, Mr. Cyril Stein, Chairman of the Edgware J.N.F. Commission, suggested that, as a mark of appreciation to the Rev. Goldbloom, the guests inscribe him in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund. This was greeted with acclamation and the sum of £51 14s. was collected on Moazeh Shabbat.

Thanks are due to Mr. Sam Goldstein, the well-known J.P.A. worker, who took the chair during the proceedings, and to the manager of the Hotel, Mr. Levene, for his kind help and co-operation.

### MR. ROBERT BORIN

The Jewish community of Dollis Hill has suffered a grievous loss by the death recently of Mr. Robert Borin.

The Organising Secretary of the J.P.A. committee, Cecilia Weller, writes that his outstandingly kind personality and his readiness to co-operate will long remain an inspiration. The J.P.A. committee will sadly miss him. At the last meeting of the committee, Mr. H. Gold, the chairman, paid a tribute to his memory.

### HARROGATE

Rev. J. H. Rockman, spiritual leader of the Harrogate Jewish community, recently addressed members of Harrogate Rotary Club on the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest.

He described the forest in the context of Israel's problems of soil erosion and infertility, and pointed out that the planting of trees among Jews was now a custom cherished by tradition.

### MIDDLESBROUGH

As the list published on page 21 shows, Middlesbrough, that small but strongly Zionist-conscious community, made its Kol Nidre Appeal the occasion for a really full-hearted effort on behalf of the J.P.A.

Although there are only a small number of Jewish families in the city, no less than £1,500 was raised. Full marks to Middlesbrough, and other towns please copy!

### DOLLIS HILL

Mr. H. Gold, the Chairman of the J.P.A. committee in Dollis Hill, deserves hearty congratulations on his indefatigable efforts towards the augmentation of the committee. During the last few weeks he has brought in five new members. His aim, he said at a recent meeting, was to strengthen the existing committee between now and the launching of the 1954 campaign and he intends to go on canvassing for new workers.

## Maurice Gown Stores

69 High Street West,  
Sunderland

## This week's best boxes

### LONDON

	£	s.	d.
<b>North</b>			
Mr. Cohen, 14 Howard Walk ...	8	10	0
Mr. Goldman, 3 Joel Emanuel House ...	4	12	3
Mr. J. J. Fenton, Desborough House, Shelton Avenue ...	4	3	7
Mr. H. Offenbach, 4 Willow Way ...	3	8	10
<b>East</b>			
Mr. A. Conn, 1 Oley Place ...	6	10	0
Mr. J. Breckman, 84 Ridley Road ...	3	13	3
<b>West</b>			
Mr. J. Blair, 24-25 Princess Street ...	5	5	0
Mr. Sosner, 503 Endsleigh Court ...	4	3	9
International Forwarding Agents Ltd., 61 Piazza Chambers ...	3	0	0
Mrs. S. Knopf, 53 Princess Court ...	3	0	0
Messrs. L. & F. Jacobvits, 9/10 Marble Arch ...	2	12	0
Mr. S. Goorvitch, 16 Richbell House ...	2	11	3
Mrs. S. Apatowska, c/o Messrs. Landau, 20/22 Maddox Street ...	2	3	10
Mrs. Lieberman, 22 Bryanston Court ...	2	0	0
Mr. S. Newman, 55/56 Long Acre ...	2	0	0
<b>North-West</b>			
Mrs. Rabinovitch, 27 Greenfield Gardens ...	6	5	0
Mr. A. Lev, 113 Sunny Gardens Road ...	4	0	0
Mr. L. Clayman, 312 Grove End Gardens ...	3	15	0
Mrs. S. Caverson, 28 Stockleigh Hall ...	3	0	0
Mr. S. Brandler, 38 Ivor Court ...	3	0	0
Mrs. Arakie, 55 Compayne Gardens ...	3	0	0
Mrs. D. Gedalla, 27 Compayne Gardens ...	2	17	0
Mr. L. Eisen, 88 Clarendon Court ...	2	15	0
Mrs. B. Davis, 6 Deerpark Road ...	2	6	6
Mr. L. Singer, 110 Clarendon Court ...	2	3	6
Mr. Walzer, 23 Kenneth Crescent ...	2	2	0
Mr. R. Daisches, 25 Cavendish Road ...	2	1	9
Mrs. Maislich, 15 Avenue Lodge ...	2	0	0
Mr. S. Beckman, 4 Strathmore Court ...	2	0	0
Mrs. F. Landau, 10 Eagle Lodge ...	2	0	0

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, 4th October

**HELP FOR ISRAEL COMMITTEE**  
Dance, Wembley Town Hall. Tickets 6s. each, obtainable from Miss J. Gee, 12 Holmfild Avenue, N.W.4. (HEN 9494).

Saturday, 10th October

**THE DALSTON ZIONIST SOCIETY & J.N.F. COMMISSION**, Mlava Malka, 7.30 p.m., at Montague Road Synagogue, E.8. Guest speaker: Rev. J. K. Goldbloom. Presentation of Golden Book Certificates made by Mr. A. Richtiger. Refreshments.

Monday, 12th October

**EALING J.N.F. COMMISSION**. Grand Boxing Tournament, Wembley Town Hall. Ticket prices: 2 gns., £1 10s. 0d., 1 gn., 10s. 6d., obtainable from: Mr. J. Shestopal, 47 Gunnersby Avenue, W.5—BIS 5874; Mr. M. Baderman—SHE 3482; Mr. S. Landau—GER 1844 and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1—MUS 6111.

Sunday, 18th October

**AVIV SOCIETY**. Autumn Ball, Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, W.1. Tickets 37s. 6d. (inc. Buffet), obtainable from Mr. B. Harrison, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. (MUS 6111).

Tuesday, 20th October

**SOUTH-WEST LONDON BOXING Committee**. Top-line Boxing Tournament (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust). Streatham Ice Rink, S.W.16. Ticket prices 3 guineas to 7s. 6d. All inquiries to Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS 6111.

### BRIGHTON & HOVE

Mr. I. Bieler, Hannah House, Brunswick Terrace ...	12	8	0
Brighton & Hove Burial Society (collected by Mr. Jacobs, Holland Rd. Synagogue) ...	9	14	0
Mr. Ritter, 4 Grand Avenue ...	5	11	6
Mr. Schneider, Waterloo Street ...	4	0	0
Mr. Litman, 49 Shirley Drive ...	2	11	4
Hannah House, Brunswick Terrace ...	2	10	0
Mrs. Winnick, Hannah House, Brunswick Terrace ...	2	2	3
Mrs. Jacobs, 43 Hove Manor ...	2	0	0
Mesdames Troubman & Gaetsky, 29 Raphael Road ...	2	0	0

### GLASGOW

Mrs. C. Black, 318 Ayr Road, Newton Mearns ...	5	0	0
Giffnock & Newlands Hebrew Congregation, May Terrace, Giffnock ...	3	8	6
Mrs. S. Line, 5 Glamis Avenue, Newton Mearns ...	3	2	4
Dr. A. Shenkin, "Faraway," Newton Lea Avenue, Newton Mearns ...	2	12	0
Mrs. W. Hayes, 14 Glamis Avenue, Newton Mearns ...	2	12	0

### LUTON

Mr. Harris, 146a Dunstable Road ...	4	0	0
Mr. S. Stern, 272 Stockingstone Road ...	2	4	6
<b>WOLVERHAMPTON</b>			
Mrs. M. Berg, 28 Fir Tree Road ...	6	14	0
Mr. D. Goodman, 30 Parkdale, Tettenhall Road ...	2	10	0
Messrs. H. Elsbury & Co., 234 Birmingham New Road ...	2	10	0
Mrs. K. Kamensky, 137 Merriedale Road ...	2	5	0
Mr. H. Shevloff, Kilsby, Penn Road ...	2	0	0



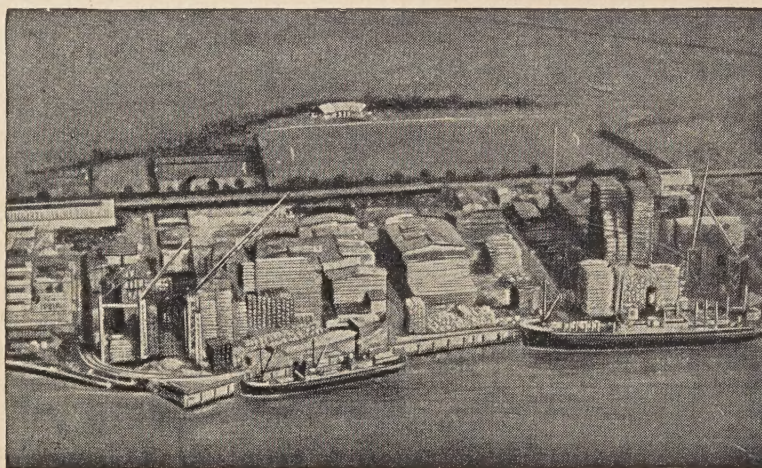
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LIMBA  
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VENEER  
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**TERMS:** Special Terms can be arranged for customers

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